CYCLE OF LIFE

843 Birth.- Woman knew she was pregnant when menstrual periods stopped; during her pregnancy she "worked hard, climbed mts.; if she stayed in the house she'd get fat and the baby wouldn't [262] move" (FP). During last month of pregnancy woman ate no meat, very little salt; if she ate meat then, her husband would fail to see deer when hunting (SM). Some husbands did not kill any animal or eat meat when wife pregnant; others did so. One man "killed a fox by smashing its head, while his wife was pregnant; the baby was [845] born without any eyes or nose. Another time that same man killed a king snake when his wife was carrying a baby; the baby was born with a king-snake mark across its chest" (FP). Husband could have intercourse with wife during period of pregnancy. Sudden fright during pregnancy caused miscarriages; FP, LT said some babies born at 8th month, but expressed surprise when 7-months babies mentioned.

844 Older woman, usually a relative, attended woman in labor; husband often assisted, sometimes attended wife if no woman relative available. Husband or attendant dug shallow trench about 3 ft. long, either inside or outside living house, depending on weather; fire built in bottom of trench, slabs of stone laid on top of fire, then layers of earth, tule mats on top of stones. Woman in labor lay on top of this trench (to-nist); during childbirth knelt, grasping [171] vertical stick; attendant pushed baby down onto mat on ground as among Surprise Valley Paiute (Kelly, 158). Woman stuffed her hair in her mouth to prevent vomiting as baby emerged. To prevent breech presentation, if this expected, woman held suspended head downward; baby righted itself inside womb and would be born head first (FP). In [789] protracted labor person possessing amulet containing supernatural power might be called on to rub amulet over parturient's body (see Autobiography of FP).

Mother of baby pulled out afterbirth, cut cord and tied it about 3 in. from navel, with native twine; cord usually dropped off after 3 days; was saved by mother and kept wrapped in buckskin. Newborn baby washed in plain warm water by attendant and wrapped in soft deerskin, wildcatskin blanket. Maternal grandmother of infant buried afterbirth outside house.

846 After birth mother and infant lay on mat over [853] hot trench for 6 days. First 2 days baby fed thin gruel made of water, acorn or piñon meal, from mother's fingers; mother milked out colostrum for ca. 2 days, baby nursed on third day. If [262] mother had no milk she rubbed her breasts with soaproot brush dipped in warm water to induce flow. For one month she drank only warm water, "else her blood would get thick and she'd die" (LT); ate no meat, salt or grease as these foods would get into her milk and make baby sick (FP); if she ate meat husband would not be able to see deer (SM).

[p. 45(a)]

846 deer (SM). While on trench mother used scratching stick (o-wati-š), made from any piece of twig, so hair would not fall out; did not touch face with hands, else she would have pimples. Short time after birth girl babies' ears pierced for ear-
[304] rings, "because they don't feel it much then" (SM).

Father did not eat meat or salt until child's navel healed, else cord would rot; optional whether he hunted or fished (SM); many did not, for 2 weeks (MM, FP). Could, however, drink cold water. Did not sleep with wife for 2-4 months after child born.

853 Child was generally nursed whenever it cried; "some mothers slapped their babies when they cried all night, others nursed them" (MM). Nursing continued until child at least 2 yrs. old; LT's child
[862] of 4 frequently nursed, standing beside LT when latter seated. If mother became pregnant while
[841] child still nursing, latter weaned. Menstrual periods for woman usually recommenced about yr. after childbirth (FP).

854 Up to time when they could walk well, children
481 carried about in cradles (see section on Means of Transport).

842 Childless women took herb medicine to have children; FP's husband's stepfather, a Tejon Yokuts, prepared such for FP (see Autobiography
● [845 of FP). Children born dead buried immediately;
754] parents not subject to meat taboo if this occurred; "not many babies died, unless a witch wanted to give their parents hard luck" (SM).

847 Abortion, infanticide.- Leaves of a "big tree"
824 (sp. ?) boiled and tea drunk by woman when she first knew she was pregnant if she wished to induce abortion; also women took medicine to prevent conception. Newborn infants "sometimes killed; one woman had a baby and killed it; she went off somewhere with her mother, so no one would know. They just buried the baby any place, like a dog; I don't see how they could do that. That woman was a witch" (FP).

845 Twins.- If person laughed about woman having twins (cono'), that person would also have twins. Twins treated well; if one treated badly, died, other would die too and give family bad luck, hence twins often accorded more consideration
[597] than other children. If mother of twins overworked, unable to nurse both babies, relative might adopt one of them; ES, herself childless, had thus adopted her brother's son, one of pair of twins.

597 Orphans, illegitimate children.- Orphans, or
768 one of several children with one parent dead, other remarried, adopted by blood relatives. Observations (1930-1932) of 3 adopted children showed 2 treated indulgently, one as a menial.

848 Illegitimate child kept by mother, who lived with her family; father of child expected to bring meat to mother occasionally; if mother

757 cord had dropped off (SM). Entire plant of Hugelia
824 densiflora Benth., foothill floral area, broken
278 up, applied as poultice for ulcers; plant also boiled, decoction drunk for heart disease.

Entire plant Euphorbia polycarpa Benth. (šimindiŋ ti·bo·hišn, rattlesnake medicine), desert, dry areas, pounded, applied as poultice to opened rattlesnake bite; plant boiled and bite washed with decoction.

Entire plant Castilleia miniata Douglas, foothill floral area, boiled, spots affected with poison oak washed with decoction daily for 4, 5 days.

Milky juice from stalks Asclepias erosa Torr. (pololi·wa·bul), desert floral area, rubbed on warts to make them disappear.

Leaves of Polygonum sp. (tamandiŋ ti·bo·hišn, tooth medicine) chewed into quid, which was held in mouth against aching tooth.

Furze from stems of Eriophyllum confertiflorum (DC) Gray (po·a·ništ), foothill floral area, scraped off with fingernail, rolled into balls 1/4-1/2 in. thick; 3 balls put in succession on spot affected with rheumatism and set on fire; balls "burned like powder." Blisters raised not pricked open immediately.

Pitch from balsam (ana·nu·l), Digger pine, Pinus sabiniana mixed with grease, used as salve on sores in recent times, not aboriginally.

757 For heavy colds, paralysis, 4-5 yellow ants
825 (SM), large red ants (FP), wrapped together in
278 little ball of eagle down; 15-20 of these balls swallowed with sips of water, one ball at time, by man, woman who had abstained from meat for month, fasted for 2-3 days and vomited each morning during fast, previous to taking ants. After swallowing the balls patient frightened, "so the ants would break out of the balls and sting patient"; latter remained in stupor 24 hrs., at end of this time given warm water to induce vomiting. According to MM, if all ants came up alive, patient would recover completely, if half of them were dead he "wouldn't live long," and if all dead he would die shortly. For FP's experience taking ants, see her Autobiography. Yellow ants "could sting hardest and had medicine"; other varieties no good (SM). After taking ants patient ate only little acorn mush for 2-3 days, no meat, grease for month (FP). Live ants also put on sick person's abdomen, "if patient didn't want to drink them" (FP).

824 If woman having protracted labor, person own-
842 ing amulet rubbed this over parturient to hasten
845 delivery. Herbal decoctions were drunk to induce
847 fecundity, to prevent conception and produce
278 abortions but the plant species from which these were made could not be obtained.

RELIGIOUS BELIEFS

771 Deity, culture hero.- Concept of supreme deity
776 lacking; "people didn't know about the man who

[p. 60(a)]

159 And all the people were married there; Šumukat
585 married wIsok, and my younger sister was married,
too.

159 Pete and I went home to u·u·pu·lap after we
were married; my people were living up there,
591 making gardens. It was nice up there by the river.
My grandmother (mother's mother) didn't like Pete;
she kept scolding me for taking him again. She
didn't like him because when he got drunk he was
mean and chased around with other women. My par-
ents and sisters and my grandmother and my husband
and I were living in one big house. My sister's
husband was a good man; he bought everything for
[241] her. We all got on well together; my family had
lots of gardens there, with lots of onions. We
[432] sold some onions and beans, long black and white
[476] beans. The men and women both worked in the gar-
dens; they helped each other; they worked early
in the morning. Pete and I didn't have any garden
of our own; we were just staying there with my
parents. That was the way Indians used to do; the
man lived with his wife's family a long time.

159 My sister died at u·u·pu·lap, so we left the
768 house where we had all been living; we moved away
from there. Only my half brother stayed up there;
he had alfalfa growing there; he stayed there un-
til a white man came and told him to get out of
there. All the rest of us moved.

159 Pete and I moved down to yItiyamup. We stayed
842 there all winter; we built a wattle house with a
845 tule roof down there. My husband had wanted me
to have a baby for a long time, and my mother-in-
law gave me some medicine; I didn't know what it
was for, and I drank it; after that I didn't men-
struate any more, and then I had Legora. When she
was born I got sick and pretty nearly died; I was
in labor all night and all day; my mother took
care of me. My husband's stepfather had power; I
was lying around, unconscious, weak; the baby
didn't want to come out. Pete's stepfather touched
me all over with his amulet. My father had power,
[826] too, but he couldn't do anything for me; I don't
know why. I was old, about 25 yrs. old; my bones
were getting hard, I think. When my son Pete was
born it was easier, but Legora very nearly killed
[262] me. Each time I had a baby I didn't eat meat or
grease for one month afterward; just flour and
beans. After my first baby was born my mother
made a fire in the ground with hot rocks on top,
[163] for me to lie on. The rocks stayed hot all night;
it was a good bed. I only had the 2 children.

159 When we were up there at yItiyamup my sister-
222 in-law and I used to get chia seeds on that lit-
524 tle hill near Steban's house. My 2 children would
249 stay home and go visiting over at another woman's
house; they played marbles and made rag dolls to
play with. We used to cut barley down here in the
valley, too; we didn't make any tobacco; my mother
made that, though. Little Bill Chico's second wife
made it, too, and we used to buy it from her. One
other woman, mapali·p, used to make it, too; only
those 2 made it.

My husband used to haul water and wood for me;

3: Voegelin E-5 (1931-1933) 1935
NS22 Tübatulabal NS22

442. Then I lived with her six years. 443. Then that woman has meanness; she is fighting me. 444. Then from there I ran away from that woman.

445. Then from there I found another woman. 446. I married that woman. 447. I lived with her a long time. 448. The good woman is saying nothing (mean) in the ten years I lived with her.

449. Then after that, "Let's go to my house," I am saying. 450. "Good," she is saying. 451. We came from there. 452. Then we arrived (here). 453. Then I used to work (in) the hay when it was being cut. 454. Then from there we went to visit people at Onyx. 455. We went and arrived there. 456. Then that one girl (my former wife) came out from there to here when she saw us arriving. 457. Straightway, it is said, she is laughing. 458. "Hello," she is saying. 459. "And also you, hello," we are saying. 460. Then she gave me her own hand. 461. Then we came back from there in the evening. 462. Then that next day my wife scolded me. 463. "Straightway you (plural, in frigid politeness) are laughing at your own friend when you see her," she is saying, "perhaps the girl (is) your wife," she is saying. 464. Then she became angry. 465. Then, "I am wanting to go," she is saying, "to my own house." 466. "Good," I am saying when she is speaking.

467. Then I took her from there; we went on my own horse. 468. We went back (to Bishop). 469. We went far away and slept; from there also we went that next day. 470. Then also we went and slept again. 471. From there also we went again. 472. We went for five days. 473. Then we went and arrived at the house of that woman. 474. Then the next day I got ready to come back from there. 475. Then, "Don't go," that woman is saying, "I will not get angry again," she is saying. 476. Then I lived back there again.

477. Then from there after a while she became angry again. 478. She is jealous of that girl. 479. Then from there I spoke, "So you will not live well, and I will go back (to Kern River)," I am saying. 480. Then from there I went toward the store, having finished speaking. 481. Then from there I took the train; from there I came. 482. Then I came and arrived in the valley. 483. I got down there. 484. From there I came on foot. 485. Then I came and arrived at my own house, it being evening. 486. Then I lived in my own house; I lived here alone that time. 487. Then that woman wrote, "That (is) good, come back again," she is saying. 488. Then I spoke to my own father, "I took the writing of that woman," I am saying, "and she is calling me," I am saying to my own father. 489. "This (is) good, you go and see her in future." 490. Then from there I went on horseback; I went five days. 491. Then I went and arrived. 492. Straightway my wife is laughing when she sees me. 493. Then I lived there; I lived there a long time.

494. Then from there I came toward my own house. 495. "Let me go see my own father after a while," I am saying; "later on I will come back." 496. Then, "Good," she is saying. 497. From there I came. 498. Then I arrived here. 499. Right away, when arriving, I got a job. 500. Then I worked all summer and also one winter.

501. Then the woman wrote there, "You come in future," she is saying, "right away." 502. Then I went right away. 503. Then I went and arrived. 504. I lived there. 505. Then from there we went toward Bishop. 506. Then we were called there. 507. "That one, your younger sister, is sick," they are saying to my wife. 508. Then we went there to her house. 509. Then she gave birth already. 510. Then she got sick; her blood got hard inside; that killed her. 511. Then they gave the little baby, Mickey, to my wife. 512. We raised that (baby). 513. Then he grew up well. 514. Then he is wandering along with me all the time. 515. Then my wife is angry all the time.

516. Then from there I went to one Mexican; he is selling drinks. 517. Then I bought one bottle. 518. Then I drank that once; I drank pretty soon. 519. From there I went. 520. Then I got lost with that drink; I did not know anything. 521. I turned over there. 522. Then the machine pinned me underneath. 523. It split my head open. 524. Then I became unconscious there. 525. Then three men came and arrived there. 526. Then they put up that machine. 527. Then they pulled me out. 528. Then they brought me toward Bishop, to the doctor there, and I am not knowing anything about it. 529. Then, it is said, many